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What is claimed is:

1. A method for diagnosing the presence of a gynecologic cancer or testicular cancer in a patient comprising:

5 (a) measuring levels of CSG in cells, tissues or bodily fluids in a patient; and

(b) comparing the measured levels of CSG with levels of CSG in cells, tissues or bodily fluids from a normal human control, wherein a change in measured levels of CSG in said
10 patient versus normal human control is associated with the presence of a gynecologic cancer or testicular cancer.

2. A method of diagnosing ^{or}metastases of a gynecologic cancer or testicular cancer in a patient comprising:

(a) identifying a patient having a selected cancer that
15 is not known to have metastasized;

(b) measuring CSG levels in a sample of cells, tissues, or bodily fluid from said patient; and

(c) comparing the measured CSG levels with levels of CSG in cells, tissue, or bodily fluid of a normal human control,
20 wherein an increase in measured CSG levels in the patient versus the normal human control is associated with a cancer which has metastasized.

3. A method of staging a gynecologic cancer or testicular cancer in a patient having a gynecologic cancer or
25 testicular cancer comprising:

(a) identifying a patient having the cancer;

(b) measuring CSG levels in a sample of cells, tissue, or bodily fluid from said patient; and

(c) comparing measured CSG levels with levels of CSG in
30 cells, tissues, or bodily fluid of a normal human control sample, wherein an increase in measured CSG levels in said patient versus the normal human control is associated with a cancer which is progressing and a decrease in the measured CSG

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levels is associated with a cancer which is regressing or in remission.

4. A method of monitoring a gynecologic cancer or testicular cancer in a patient for the onset of metastasis comprising:

(a) identifying a patient having a gynecologic cancer or testicular cancer that is not known to have metastasized;

(b) periodically measuring levels of CSG in samples of cells, tissues, or bodily fluid from said patient for CSG; and

10 (c) comparing the periodically measured CSG levels with levels of CSG in cells, tissues, or bodily fluid of a normal human control, wherein an increase in any one of the periodically measured CSG levels in the patient versus the normal human control is associated with a cancer which has
15 metastasized.

5. A method of monitoring the change in stage of a gynecologic cancer or testicular cancer in a patient comprising:

(a) identifying a patient having a gynecologic cancer or
20 testicular cancer;

(b) periodically measuring levels of CSG in cells, tissues, or bodily fluid from said patient for CSG; and

(c) comparing the periodically measured CSG levels with
25 levels of CSG in cells, tissues, or bodily fluid of a normal human control, wherein an increase in any one of the periodically measured CSG levels in the patient versus the normal human control is associated with a cancer which is progressing in stage and a decrease is associated with a cancer which is regressing in stage or in remission.

30 6. The method of claim 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5 wherein the CSG comprises SEQ ID NO:1.

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7. An antibody against a CSG wherein said CSG comprises SEQ ID NO:1.

8. A method of imaging a gynecologic cancer or testicular cancer in a patient comprising administering to the
5 patient an antibody of claim 7.

9. The method of claim 8 wherein said antibody is labeled with paramagnetic ions or a radioisotope.

10. A method of treating a gynecologic cancer or testicular cancer in a patient comprising administering to the
10 patient an antibody of claim 7.

11. The method of claim 10 wherein the antibody is conjugated to a cytotoxic agent.

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